(3) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).

(4) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).

(5) Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP).

In addition, the Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP) is implemented in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Meghalaya, Manipur and Mizoram. The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is implemented in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Bihar. The Desert Development Programme (DDP) is implemented in Rajasthan.

(b) Financial assistance provided by the Ministry of Rural Development under these Schemes during the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

Financial assistance given by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Sl. No.	Name of State/Ut	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	Bihar	109288.03	67956.22	77394.48
2	Orissa	65932.49	87245.44	114835.95
3	Rajasthan	41597.97	70665.35	94240.93
4	Uttar Pradesh	135507.44	135361.62	165980.97
5	A & N Island	80.38	1294.09	289.20
6	North Eastern Reasons	51102.92	79400.99	114956.76

Modernisation of powerloom sector

2193. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of powerlooms operating in the country as on date, State-wise and U.T. wise;

(b) whether Government have announced any package for the modernization of the powerloom sector in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) The estimated total number of powerlooms operating in the country, as on 30.09.2002, State-wise and UT-wise is given below. This statistics is based on the data furnished by various State Governments from time to time to the office of the Textile commissioner, Mumbai.

S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of units	No. of looms
1	Andhra Pradesh	9,600	43,923
2	Assam	261	2,726
3	Bihar	1,443	2,894
4	Goa	18	122
5	Gujarat	31,998	3,18,263
6	Haryana	2,653	9,882
7	Himachal Pradesh	282	1,461
8	Jammu & Kashmir	56	65
9	Karnataka	24,574	81,832
10	Kerala	649	2.703
11	Madhya Pradesh	17,670	43,865
12	Maharashtra	1,84,749	7,15,410
13	Orissa	791	3,319
14	Punjab	3,657	23,814
15	Rajasthan	4,008	31,950
16	Tamil Nadu	67,522	3,20,196
17	Uttar Pradesh	25,127	65,934
18	West Bengal	831	4,361
19	Delhi	124	1,102
20	Chandigarh	11	42
21	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	57	930
22	Pondicherry	117	830
23	Others	Nil	Nil
	TOTAL :	3,76,099	16,75,575

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) In order to improve the competitiveness of decentralized powerloom sector in the global market, Central Government has announced a Textile package and programme of induction of 50,000 shuttleless and 2.5 lakh semi/automatic looms in the decentralized powerloom industry. The PSCs with the support of the State Government are implementing the package using the instrument of Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme

(TUFS). The Small Scale Textile Industry including powerloom have been given an additional option under TUFS, either to avail 12% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy or claim 5% interest reimbursement on the loans raised from banks/financial institutions for their projects of modernization. Soft loan for margin money are also available from National Equity Fund maintained with SIDBI. To help the weavers, Central Government funded Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) located at 44 powerloom clusters in different States are providing facilitation, technical advice, training, testing etc.

Jute mills in the country

2194. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) how many jute mills are in the country as on 31st March, 2002 and 31st October, 2002;

(b) the reasons of closures in a good number of jute mills; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) There were 76 jute mills in the country as on 31st March, 2002 and as on 31st October, 2002 respectively.

(b) As on date, six jute mills are closed. The main reasons of closure of these jute mills are high labour cost, erosion in demand, obsolete machinery and uneconomical workings including high cost of production.

(c) The Government is considering to launch a Jute Technology Mission (JTM) with the objective to strengthen agricultural research and technology development, extension and transfer of improved technology, development of efficient market linkage for raw jute and modernization, technological Upgradation, productivity improvement, diversification and development of human resources for the jute industry. In addition, the Government also provides financial assistance to jute industry under the Technological Upgradation Fund Schemes (TUFS).